Duquesne car on Thursday morning, "Sorry, ma'am," said he, "but you're on the wrong car," and giving her directions how

to find the Citizens' line, he stopped the car and let her off. Fortunately for the lady,

who was not very young, the car had barely reached Grant street when her error was

"That sort of thing happens about once

every trip," said the conductor in answer to

my question. "People get on cars without

asking their destination, and expect the con-ductor to know by second-sight where they

want to go. A few days ago a lady

got on my car at Craft avenue, and

East Liberty. She blamed me for not

celling which way the car was going when

she entered it. It keeps me busy remem

to be set down, and I wonder I don't make

and evening are easier to handle in this re

gard, for then the bulk of the passengers

In the course of a street car tour already

escribed in The Disparch the writer ob

"People seem to think there is something

mysterious in the making of a successful

olitician," said a Pittsburg lawyer to me

the other day, "but the most powerful factor

in most instances is simple enough-a thor-

ough knowledge of human nature acquired

and applied persistently. For instance, not long ago T. J. O'Leary, the well-known poli-

tician, came in to see me and casually asked during the conversation the name of my

office boy, who had entered the room for a

ninute and then left again. Now it taxed

me considerably to answer the question, for the boy had been always Bob to me and

nothing more, but at last I recalled his sur-

"'Ah! then he's the son of my old friend

I who had employed him for two years.

Counterfeit Gratitude.

THREE dollars was what a hackman

find nothing but a five-dollar bill. The hack-

but all he could produce was a solitary coin

a dollar. There was no way of obtaining

change elsewhere at that unholy hour, so

the East Ender made a virtue of necessity

and told the backman he could keep the ex-

tra dollar. The hackman said thank you and pocketed the V, while the other follow pocketed his loss with a good grace, in fact he felt the glow which comes after a gener-

ous action.

But he glowed in another way next morning when he discovered that the dollar the lackman had given him was a counterfeit of the baldest kind.

His Clothes Only Went to Bed.

THE First ward, Pittsburg, is talking about

the almost tragic termination of the attempt

of a local celebrity to sleep in his bed-a

thing he very seldom does. He is a bar-tender by profession, and a rounder by choice, and when he gets sleepy as a rule a

chair is good enough couch for him, and harder places have served. But the other night he thought he would enjoy the luxury

of a night between the sheets; so he retired

early to his room, divested himself of his

tothes, laid them on the bed, donned his

clothes, laid them on the bed, donned his nightshirt and sat down at the window to enjoy the novelty of the river view by moonlight. Whether it was the witchery of the scene, or the habit of sleeping in chairs, that stole his senses nobody can say, but he fell asleep with his head in his hands and his arms resting on the window ledge. The sun shining in his face waked him hours later, and rem nded him it was time to go to work.

TWO MILES A MINUTE.

Great Things Claimed by the Inventor of a

A one-wheel sycle, eight feet high, that a greenhorn can learn to ride in a minute and

hen write his name in the dust with it in 15

feet of space, not to mention a speed

capacity of two miles in 60 seconds on a good

track, is the astonishing invention which Victor Beranger, of Worcester, editor of Le

Courrier de Worcester, claims to have produced

Last week, he says, his brother in Montres

sieur" will have furnished the world the birgest sensation possible short of an actua flying machine. Mr. Beranger may be ar enthusiast, but he has made applications for putents in five countries, and his patent in this country is already assured. The new cycle will certainly make the fur fly it "bike" circles if it goes, for it will be soid for \$70, and its weight will be about 15 poundiless than the ordinary "safety."

STOOD ON HER DIGNITY.

A Woman Was Offended Because the Milk

Was Wanted for a Cat.

Simplicity of manners, joined with strong

and refreshing virtues which adorn the

sturdy common sense, is one of the rar

character of a true man. They shine con

spicuously, though without ostentation, in asmuch as they form such a striking con tras

asmuch as they form such a striking contrast to the countless instances of false dignity and vile affectation which we daily see about us. We lately heard of a most amusing instance of offended dignity. A man called at a grocery and bought some milk, and while the portly hostess was pouring it out he happened to mention that he wanted it for a favorite cat.

"What!" exclaimed the woman, with indignation in her red face, "do you suppose I keep milk to sell for cats to drink? I rather guess not!" and she poured it back, saying: "I rather guess I haven't got down quite so low as that yet!" And so the man was obliged to go without the milk and wait till the woman got a little lower and dignity was a little cheaper.

New York Ledger.]

rode the phenomenon 73 miles in one hour

One-Wheel Cycle.

ngfield Republican.]

after two years of hard work.

ering where a dozen people in the car want

ore mistakes. The cars in the morning

when it started toward the city was furious, for she was bound

A REMARKABLE POND.

# The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8. 1846. Vol. 45, No. 1C .- Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice,

Business Office - Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and So Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

FASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where com-plete files of THE DISPATUH can always be found. Foreign, advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH is regularly on Saleat Brentono' inton Square, Non York, and II Are de l'Oper-eris, France, where amous who has been disa-cinied at a hotel news stand our obtain it.

### TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year .....

Meents per week, or, including Sanday Edition, at Meents per week.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1891.

CARPENTERS AT WORK AGAIN. The long strike in the building trades is counsels. According to statements by gates and other officials-there can be no ture. The most significant result is that signals. it leaves the employers with a perfect or- It is evident from the report of this prestige of success.

Still the strike will not have been wholly a failure, nor will the privations and disappointments endured be wholly a loss, if plovers and employed. The need for moderation, for reasonable and fair counseling together, and for consideration of the ferences of view will be better understood. Mere power temporarily possessed should not alone be considered. There are conditions of trade sometimes which neither employer nor employed, nor both together, can alter or force.

The Builders' Exchange has the best of the situation now; but the greater the wisdom its members will require not to abuse the victory. Liberality, just consideration of all reasonable demands from the men, and a disposition to consider the men's interests as far as possible will produce a good spirit. Any less generous policy will be only the sowing of seed for future strikes. In the temper of the present times men, whether they represent labor or capital, will combine to resist exactions they think unnecessary or unjust. On the other hand, an evident spirit of liberality and justice is always powerful to win men over.

An increase of practical wisdom-the qualification all round for better judgment and a better spirit in the future-is the only profit whatsoever from this long and costly strike.

# LOCATING COLUMBUS' LANDING.

be seen that the expedition sent out by the Chicago Herald to locate the spot where Christopher Columbus first landed has completed its work. Of the various spots named as claimants for that distinction Watling's Island was selected, on the ground of its identity in physical charactersties with the description given in the journal of Columbus of the island on which he landed. The argument 'seems practically conclusive, and the monument erected to mark the spot containing mementoes of the present day, including a copy of THE DISPATCH, may be regarded as indicating to future generations the place where the discoverer of the New World reached the success that makes his name immortai. Some jests have been made concerning this expedition, but it has done its work in a way that demonstrates its importance and usefulness.

# A CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM.

A striking article appears elsewhere, written by Opie P. Read, giving an account of the Keeley treatment for alcoholism and the mornline habit at Dwight Ill. The accounts of the correspondent concerning the success in relieving victims of those stimulants is very glowing, but with the corroboration given to its statements by other publications, and by people who have undergone the treatment, the conclusion is forced upon every investigator that it is not too enthusiastic.

Indeed, the universal testimony concerning the Keeley treatment points to the conclusion that a discovery of equal value with vaccination and of more demonstrated success than either Pasteur's, Koch's or Brown-Sequard's remedies, has established its claim by the effective proof of rapid and unvarying cures. When people in the last stages of wreck and disease from alcoholic and morphine intemperance are quickly restored to health, with the craving for those stimulants wholly eradicated, the existence of a boon to mankind is clearly proved. This is the testimony not only of this correspondent, but of many others. Several Pittsburgers have undergone the treatment, and are ready to bear testimony to the efficacy and completeness

Certainly the statements which are made concerning the radical cures of the worse phases of these great plagues of modern humanity are worthy of wide publication and THE DISPATCH gladly does its share

# to that end.

A SINGULAR ACKNOWLEDGMENT. That is a remarkable proceeding to which the Philadelphia Ledger, by its own admission, pleads guilty. It was asserted the other day that a portion of the confession of Bardsley, implicating others than the recognized and admitted participants in the Keystone Bank plunder, had reached one of the newspaper offices, but was there suppressed. It is now admitted by one of the editors of the Lodger that it received such a statement, but that publication was refused because it was libelous. and it would be unjust to place people of high reputation under the accusations of a notorious liar like Bardsley.

This is a remarkable position for a journal which assumes to represent the public interest. The belief that men of influence enough to keep their partnership in the plunder secret had a share of the bank plunder is widespread, and on this statement appears to be wellfounded. The only evidence by which at Newark, N. J., to-day will permit the Germoney can be traced is that mans to combine the customs of their

of the persons who have confessed fatherland with the patriotism of their their guilt. If this evidence makes false accusations it can be met by honest men. But when a journal assuming to be independent deliberately suppresses statements the public and the law have been demanding on the ground of libel, it looks as if the position was that anything is libelous that hits the Ledger's friends and that nothing that brings the robbery close to any man of influence will be permitted to reach the public.

Such an acknowledgment goes a long distance toward corroborating the charge that has been made, that the men in the background are so powerful as even to make the newspapers of Philadelphia suppress that portion of the news which would be uncomfortable for them.

THE RAVENNA DISASTER.

The terrible calamity which took place on the New York, Lake Erie and Western road yesterday morning, with the horrible result of cremation for over a score of passengers and severe injuries for about two score, resulted from causes which are almost stereotyped in the history of railway fatalities. Full and adequate precautions against the destruction of life from this cause are in operation on the best equipped railroads, and their entire absence in this case is painfully empha-THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at | sized by the wholesale loss of life.

A passenger train over an hour late closely followed by another train; a halt to repair the engine; a flagman sent back. who only goes a car-length, and the following train coming on at full speed, not expecting to stop, crashes into the rear of over. It was begun amidst conflicting the unfortunate train, dealing out death by crushing and by burning with remorsesome of the labor men, it was in conflict less freedom. It is evident that with even with the technical rules of their or- any approach to a decently organganizations. But be this as it may- ized block system this calamity would have whether it was a "boom" strike projected | been impossible. The rear train would under the inspiration of President Gom- have been held back until the forward pers, or a strike based upon mistaken esti- train was out of the way, except in such nates of the situation by walking dele- rare and exceptional instances as that on the mountains a month or two ago, where question that it proved an expensive ven- the fog was alleged to have obscured the

ganization, and for the first time with the fatality that there was nothing like the block system on this line. Trains were left to pursue each other in the faith that the pursued could keep out of the way of the pursuer. The result of such faith is now its lessons are weighed by both em- periodically murderous; but that has not resulted in providing the full measure of precaution. There is no doubt that the moral responsibility for the loss of life rests state of trade as a means of adjusting dif- with the management which failed to provide the necessary safeguards; but if the extraordinary legal theories which have lately been enunciated in New York extend as far as Ohio, it is doubtful if any legal responsibility can be placed where it

It is evident that these terrible fatalities will not be completely abolished until the responsibility for them is placed on the men who control the road and omit to provide necessary precautions against col-

### SEVERE ON THE CAPITALISTS.

An explanation of the mortgage foreclosures in Kansas is offered by the Topeka Capital, and adopted approvingly by certain Eastern journals which assume the attitude of representatives of capital. Singularly enough the explanation which commends itself to the organs of the moneyed interests is especially severe on the intelligence or honesty of the people who loan on farm mortgages. It is, briefly, that many of the Kansas farmers succeed in obtaining loans on mortgages to the full value of their farms, and then permit the mortgages to be foreclosed as a good way of selling their farms. This is the state-By a special telegram elsewhere it will ment as editorially given in the New York

Post from the Western paper: There were forty-one foreclosures in Cloud county from January 1 to June 18, and these foreclosures, with scarcely an exception and with actually no exception, the Capital believes, in the case of farms, were on farms and lots abandoned by the borrowers who having obtained all the land was worth, made no effort to pay the mortgages. In "in 99 per cent of the foreclosures the land was abandoned directly after the loan was made, the borrower sought pastures new, and the loaner 'held the bag.'"

But this amounts to an assertion that people who loan money en mortgages in Kansas are either such idiots that they do not know their business, or such knaves that they deliberately loan the money of their clients to a greater extent than is consistent with first-class mortgage security. It is somewhat notorious that railroad bonds, pretending to be mortgages, are floated to the full value of the prop erty; but it takes a great deal of manipulation and covering up under watered stocks and construction company contracts to effect that cheat, and even then it has quickly become threadbare. But here is an assertion that in a business where for generations it has been recognized that the security consists in keeping the loan within one-half the value, the real trouble is the inability of capital to conduct its

good security. There have been some attempts to explain the Kansas troubles on the theory that the farmers are ignorant, lazy and do not understand their business. It is a pleasant variation to learn that the moneylenders are either fools or knaves and presumptively a mixture of both. In view of the great corporate and financial law. "Make money; honestly, if you can; but make money," the Kansas farmers are not wholly unjustified in taking this ready means of seiling their property. But there would seem to be a positive need for either reformation or enlightenment among the

operations on the primary principles of

people who have money to lend. We should suggest that the esteemed New York Post, as the representative of financial interests, should send missionaries to the Kansas money lenders to instruct them that mortgage security is not security when the loan exceeds two-thirds the value of the property mortgaged-alway excepting the great vested interest of railway bonds.

CONCERNING the discovery that a large mount of material in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is stolen by workmen, the New York Evening Sun affirms that it "does not affect the standing of the Navy Department as the best managed in the Government. This character, which it does notoriously enjoy, serves to conjure up a fascinating visi what such a department as that of Public Railways would be." While that is one ap-plication of the moral, the assertion that this is done in "the best managed depart-ment" conjures up another and far from fascinating vision of what must be done in the worst managed department of the Government.

THE vigorous attack which the Hon. Henry M. Watterson has been making on the new Constitution of Kentucky has resolved itselfinto a boomerang, to judge from the announcement of the Courier Journal that it will no longer discuss the new Con stitution. That esteemed cotemporary therefore resumes its attacks on the force bill, which has no friends with toes to be

THE opening of the National Sængerfest

adopted nation to an eminent degree. Th great work of establishing American inde-pendence will be duly honored, while the attributes of German song and jolification will emphasize the celebration. Our Germans have the national faculty of enjoying their sungerfests to an exceptional degree. Its combination with the Fourth of July celebration at Newark will make the occa-

BRUSSELS is now striking to make itself a seaport by a ship canal to the North Sea. Every city without water navigation and with enterprise strives to make the latter secure the former. Yet Brussels has not half as much to gain from a ship canal as Pitts-burg and Western Pennsylvania have.

"Now that Alahama has distanced Penn sylvania and every other State as an iron producer she wants to enforce her name's neaning-'here we rest.' " The esteeme Star is more excusable than some Pittsburg journals in failing to make the distinction between 'iron ore producing" and "iron-producing." There is an immense difference of capital and labor between a ton of iron ore and a ton of pig iron, of which latter Allegheny county alone produced more in 1890 than the entire State of Alabama. And the difference in finished iron and steel is

ALL accounts agree that the Hon. Thom B. Reed is having lots of fun in Paris. He is evidently storing up his supply for the period during the next session of Congress, when the other fellows will have fun wit

THE new form of the Sugar Trust is establishing a system of rebates by which merchants are to be bound to sell sugar at fixed rates. This is a plain case of combin ing to prevent competition in inter-State commerce, and affords an excellent opportunity for the United States authorities to demonstrate their stamina by putting the law in force against that overgrown and deflant combination. It also gives some enterprising person a chance to knock the Trust higher than a kite by importing sugar at prices that will crush the rebate scheme.

So FAR the Agricultural Department' weather has been above criticism. If it is kept up to this mark Uncle Jerry will presently have to make promises of respect to the President's alleged renomination boom. described in The Disparch the writer observed four instances of passengers astray. One was a messenger boy who had entered a Birmingham car under the impression it would take him to East Liberty: another was the lady referred to above; a third was an erand boy who overshot his destination on Wylie avenue by eight or ten blocks, and the fourth instance involved two young men who didn't discover they were not going towards Monterey and North streets in Allegheny till the Pleasant Valley car had carried them to the top of Observatory Hill. From which it would appear that street car conductors have cause to blame the public for perversity and blindness.

CONCERNING the element which. alleges, will determine the sensational murder case in New York, the Telegram remarks: "Science has seized it. Science is merciless, but it is also just. Science has no motives. Science tells the truth." Whereupon science with a big S. proceeds to cor-roborate the assertion by swearing on both sides of the case with beautiful impartiality. When science says that a thing is so and then in the person of another representative says it is not so, it makes certain of telling the truth on one side or the other.

As to the purification of Pennsylvania politics some of the party leaders might say that it is an iridescent dream, if the remark had not come to be regarded as having asso

THE county judges yesterday filled the District Attorneyship vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Burleigh, who was already known to the public by his services in the legal field for the city. Mr. Burleigh goes into office with the prestige of approva from a greater variety of differing political factors than is ordinarily extended to candidates. It should and doubtless will, be esteemed by him a privilege to justify this large measure of preliminary indorsement.

WITH the reports of short crops and ever famine in Southern Russia and India, the prospects multiply that this will be the year of prosperity for the American farmer.

SENATOR INGALL'S lecture on "The Problems of the Twentieth Century" suggests that the problems of the Nineteenth gests that the problems of the Nineteenth Century proved altogether too much for the distinguished ex-Senator. The fact that he also calls himself "a statesman out of a job" suggests that his solution of the problem of statesmanship on the lines of swearing to everything that the party caucus enacted d not work out so as to keep him on the in side of the Job.

UNDER the glowing accounts of the Delaware peach crop, a faint hope asserts itself that the bottoms of the baskets will have a less ambitious tendency this year.

IT was to be supposed from the first in stallment of Bashkirtseff literature that the people who published it had very little care to present the young woman as a healthy minded girl The second installment, in which her letters to literary men whom she did not know, but wished to strike up an affinity with, place the matter beyond all question. The letters do not indicate any talent beyond a genius for vanity and

### intrigue. WITH CROWNS AND WITHOUT.

SECRETARIES RUSK and Foster will spend to-morrow at Elkins, W.Va., as guests

of Stephen B. Elkins. FRED DOUGLASS, United States Minis ter to Haiti, arrived in New York yesterday morning on the steamer Prince William REPORTS from London say that Dr. Spurgeon and Mr. Tyndall are much better. Burne Jones, the artist, is suffering from the effects of an accidental fall.

THE King of Ashantee is allowed 3,333 wives. Many of them are the daughters of the chiefs of tributary tribes over which the King has jurisdiction, and are sent to him as

JOHN STRAGE WINTER, the author, who in private life is Mrs. Arthur Stannard, is a very handsome young woman. She is tall and slender, with fine dark eyes, a pretty mouth and a well-shaped head. JUDGE RUSSELL, Henry Hilton's son-in

law, is reputed to be one of the best story

tellers in New York. He possesses a fund of wit and humor that has made him as noted as has his knowledge of the law. KING MILAN recently won \$35,000 at baccarat at one sitting. He scooped in the Parisian gamblers of the Cercle de la Royale in a kingly manner, and would have had no

scruples about clearing out a Tranby Croft company. PRESIDENT PALMER, of the World's Fair, is said by one of his friends to be in a condition very far from satisfactory to himself or his physician. His trouble is erysipelas confined mainly to his head and face.

and is said to be very painful and annoying. REV. SAM JONES thus defends the class to which he belongs: "I don't care what you call the expert-evangelist, revivalist, ecclesiastical tramp or what not—the fact that so many pastors need and call for him is proof of the proposition that the ordinary means do not reach the case."

ONE of the prettiest women in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky is Miss Nanette McDowell, the great-granddaughter of Henry Clay. She is a slight and graceful woman, with auburn hair, blue eyes and a perfect oval face, a little pale and serious. She lives with her father in the old Clay homestead of Ashland, one of the most beautiful and romantic places in all Kentucky.

# A FABLE.

### Its Moral Has to Do With Eating Beefsteak Pie.

A beefsteak pie, which had been sent from the table untasted, confided its pains to the remains of a leg of lamb. "Here I have got cold," lamented the succulent dish: "my fluids are clogged, my aroma spent, my existence a failure. Why was I ever made at all?" The leg confessed that this mystery beat him. But, when a neighboring clock boomed the small hours, an explorer with a candle discovered the pie, and a void in its substance shortly revealed the moral pur-pose of its being, while the discovere ob-served with interest the replenishment of a

wo'd elsewhere.

While enforcing the doctrine of correlation in the physical world, this fable points the essential immorality of eating beefsteak pie before m'duight.

### CURB AND CORRIDOR.

Many Relics of a Prehistoric Race Found on ne Significant Poor Farm Statistics an Island in It. Street Car Conductors' Trials-How Pol-

ATLANTA, GA., July 3.-Half a mile from iticians Are Made-Stories of Life in City Sparks, in Berrien county, is a pond at the head of Bear creek. This pond was dammed "I have just completed an investigatio and a mill built 20 years ago by John Par-rish, who successfully operated the mill for several years, to the great accommodation county jail," said Immigration Inspector Layton yesterday, "and I find that of the inmates at Homestead from April 1, 1890, to March 31, 1891, 380 were natives and 1,655 and sometimes the pilot gets lost. The pond and sometimes the pilot gets lost. covers about 2,500 acres, averaging 6 feet deep. Cypress and other growths peculiar 28 foreigners. I think the preponderance of the foreign-born element at the Poor Farm to water nature stand high over the pond

the foreign-born element at the Poor Farm is of great significance. A small excess of the former might have been expected, but 86 per cent native as against 64 per cent foreign is astonishing. In the course of my inquiries at the Poor Farm, also, I was much impressed with what a number of the old men gave as the cause of their being there. They said that they attributed their inability to obtain work to the fact that young men of recent immigration were ready to labor for any wages, no matter how low, and that employers naturally preferred young able-bodied men when they could be had so cheap."

Astray on Street Cars.

"I want to get out at the Forks of the Road," said a lady to the conductor on a significance. A small excess of that they attributed their inability to obtain work to the fact that young men of recent immigration were ready to labor for any wages, no matter how low, and that employers naturally preferred young able-bodied men when they could be had so cheap."

Astray on Street Cars.

"I want to get out at the Forks of the Road," said a lady to the conductor on a significance. A small excess of that they attributed the playful fish that thousands of people are smacking that the stender of the pond is an island of 80 acres with 12 acres in cultivation that consists of one of the finest little truck and prolifers of this section; owned and presided over by Mr. D. T. Pulliam, who takes a great delight and interest in improving fowls. He has his fowl yards conveniently laid off and enclosed in picket fences that would give credit to a suburban surrounding. On this island are landmarks that are supposed to stand in memory of the last Indian tribe of this country. The land is rich and produces vegetables in large quantities, and Mr. Pulliam is making a success with his little experiment farm on the island.

"I want to get out at the Forks of the Road," said a lady to the conductor on a island. The dam that holds this large body of water is only a few hundred yards long. The pond is a great pleasure resort for those who like sport. Fish of many kinds and large sizes are caught every day, but the people cannot catch them as fast us they mise, and this is why the supply is inexhaustible. Tons and tons of fish could be caught and plenty left.

Tons and tons of fish could be caught and plenty left.
When the workmen were digging for dirt to build the dam 20 years ago, they found landmarks of a nation of people that were here before the Indians. A crossing for vehicles was resting under a foot of land that the first settlers of this country could gain no information of from the Indians. Further down in the earth they found the decomposed substance of a man's bones that had evidently been laid away a century or two ago wrapped in a fiber resembling or two ago wrapped in a fiber resembling cypress bark. As best they could judge the bones were of a man above the medium size and was supposed to have been of a

### BATTLEFIELD MUMMIES

Four Thousand Men Killed in 1879 Lying Where They Fell. are going to work downtown or coming

Youth's Companion.] A sea captain, who has recently returned from a long cruise along the South American coast, reports some very strange and interesting sights, especially in Pern. He visted the battlefield of Tampaca, where the chileans defeated the Peruvians with great

slaughter in November, 1879. The Peruvians lost 4,000 men, and were In almost any other country all these corpses would in a few weeks have been reduced to skeletons, either by wild beasts or by the action of the elements. Here, however, for more than a hundred miles on either side of the battlefield there is not a spear of grass and as a ratifal result there is not a

spear of grass, and as a natural result there are no wild animals.

The soil, morcover, is strongly impregnated with nirrate of soda, and this, in connection with the hot, dry atmosphere, has literally converted men and horses into perfect mummies.

The captain visited the place first by moonlight, and, as may well be imagined, was greatly impressed by the strange spectacle. To all appearance the battle might have been fought but a day or two before. The uniforms were still bright and the steel weapons unturnished. veapons untarnished.

Inspection by daylight brought out a still

inspection by daylight brought out a still more curious phenomenon. The hair had continued to grow, both on the men and on the horses, for some time after death. Some of the soldiers' heads were covered with excessively long hair, while the norses' tails were long enough to trail for some distance on the ground.

### MARIE ANTOINETTE'S SLIPPER. American Family.

"An! then he's the son of my old friend Blank,' said Mr. O'Leary, but I couldn't help him further in Bob's geneaology. However, I had to leave my visitor for a few minutas, and when I came back I found that Mr. O'Leary had extracted from Bob all about his parentage—the former's surmise had been correct—and about himself, and, in fact, knew Bob better in five minutes than I who had comployed him for two years." Fouth's Companion.] In an old French household in New York the most carefully cherished heirloom is a slipper which was worn by Marie Antoin-ette in the last days before the French Revolution. It was one of the precious relics in charged a Pittsburger for taking him to his home in the East End. The fare was not unthe baggage of a court lady who fled with her husband to Louisiana when the storm broke. She left the tiny, blue, faded slipper reasonable, it was late of night, but when the East Ender felt in his pockets he could should go down in the family, to the eldest man then searched his glothes for change

It is a pretty slipper, and has been carefully kept in the jewel case of one French woman after another, so that if is perfectly

It is short, very narrow and very high heeled, and is a brocaded blue, lined with soft white silk. The sole is of coarse-grained leather, and there are three satin straps over the instep, fastened with a paste buckle. buckle.

The pointed toe is embroidered with silver threads, and the edges are bound with silver

threads, and the edges are bound with silver braid.

The condition regarding its inheritance has always been strictly regarded. The women of the house have taken great care of their feet that they might rightfully claim the unhappy Queen's slipper, and for 100 years there has not been a pinching shoe worn in that family.

A relic of this sort would be a boon in a good many households, if it had the effect of inducing the daughters to abandon the tight boots, which injure not only their feet, but their gait and carriage.

AN ODD GEOGRAPHY. A Book Which To-Day's Boys and Gir Would Laugh At. New York Advertiser.

About 1700 a geography was introduced into the New York schools from England "A Little Description of the Great World." by Peter Heylyn. The geographies of those days are the oddest of all our text-book

days are the oddest of all our text-book relics. The prevailing ideas of Europe and Asia were tolerably clear, but the most of Africa was a mysterious land, and the interior of America—dark and unknown.

The Sahara Desert consisted of the Land of Beledulgerid and the Land of Zaara, inhabited by wild beasts and pagan peoples, said to be hospitable and friendly, who eat camel's flesh and milk.

In Negro Land, or the center of Africa, were people without heads, who had eyes and mouths in their breasts. The King resided at a town called Mousul, where was a market for human flesh and where 100 slaves were killed daily for the King's table. Wonderful stories came from the French possessions along the Mississippi, where the land was so fruitful that two acres would return 400 bushels of corn. In the land of Florida were found goodly fruits and a goodly quantity of gold and silver.

"Emeralds are found there also, and turquoises and pearls. The men of this country doe naturally love ware and revenge, insomuch that they are continually in ware with one or other." much that they are continually in ware with ne or other.

# Watch It in Ohio.

rode the phenomenon 73 miles in one hour on an ordinary highway, and that was at the rate of much more than a mile a minute. Mr. Beranger himself, on a wager of \$100, will leave Worcester some day next week in the presence of a number of witnesses, so he says, at the same time the new "Chicago filer" on the Boston and Albany Railroad leaves for Boston, and he promises to arrive at the Hub at least 15 minutes before the express train reaches there, notwithstanding that he will have to travel 6; miles by highway as against 44 by rail. If he does it, in the face of the fact that the highway between Worcester and Boston is in no way prepared for such a lightning trip, "Monsieur" will have furnished the world the biggest sensation possible short of an actual Detroit Free Press. A traveler says that Japanese elections are always conducted with the utmost good or-der and politeness. We should hurry up and send a lot more missionaries to that be nighted people. Manifestly there is little civilization there.

Where Is Balmaceda? Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The richest woman in the world is a Chile an'widow, Donna Isidora Cousino. Isidora has an income of \$80,000 a month. Whether she remains rich depends upon how much she has got invested elsewhere than in Chile.

### Not a Sparrow Falleth. Chicago Tribune.

The only consolation remaining to the English sparrow in Illinois is found in Matt. x. 29, and many commentators are of the opinion that even that passage has no reference to this impious and profane bird. They Were New Then.

An Englishman has just paid \$4,250 for the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The original signatures cost England a far bigger price than that. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

New York World. ]

Judge J. M. Love. Judge J. M. Love died at his home in Hedrak, In., Friday night, of a complication of diseases due to kidney troubles. He was 72 years old, was appointed Judge of the United States Court for the district of lowa by President Pierce, in 1855, which position he held until the division in 1853, when he became Judge of the Southern District. He had a national reputation as a jurist and

## OUR MAIL POUCH.

A Victim Sounds a Warning.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: The season having set in for the great annual pilgrimage of invalids as well as pleasure seekers to our health resorts, it seems to me an opportune time to offer a suggestion through your columns which many persons may find productive of advantage to themselves.

This is, to arrive at the point briefly, that it will be found a wise precaution for inva-lids forced to employ the services of resident physicians at the resorts at which their maladies render them guests to have a clear understanding in advance as to what terms of compensation the patients are to rest responsible for. That is to say, the patient should, for his or her own protection, ascer tain before employing the local physician what fee he proposes to charge for his services. There are many practitioners at our great and little health resorts who prac tically live by the compensations they retically live by the compensations they re-ceive or exact from persons whose afflictions demand medical care during a summer period. Many of these practitioners are competent and, no doubt, honorable men; only too many, however, belong to a class whom our loose system of medical license places in the position to prey upon the afflicted and to levy an extortionate tribute on the sufferings of helpless humanity. A great many people have been laughing over the story of a physician of this city who received the following communication from a rural practitioner: rural practitioner:

DEAR DOCK-I hav a pashunt whos phis shees that the windpipe has alcerated of, and hidning hav drop intoo his stumick. he is unable to swoller and I feer his stumick tube is gone. I has give him every thing without effect, his father is welthy, Onerable and influenshail, he is an active membber off the M. E. Chirsch and god nose I don't want to loose hym. what shall I due. ans. buy returne male. yours in neede. This may be a funny story on its face, be

it is a very serious matter that it involves. I have myself been treated at a well-known health resort in this State by a licensed physician who spelled "symptoms" with an "I' and city with two "ts." I was last summer advised by my family physician to try a series of baths, being at that time a helpless cripple from the worst form of rheumatism. My treatment in the hands of the local practitioner was such that I had to be removed from the resort in question and from his merciful care to save my life. The charge to which I was put for the mattreatment that nearly extinguished the little vitality I had left, when I terminated my stay, was four times as much per visit as his usual fee to local patients. But I was a hotel guest; I had employed this person, he being the physician connected with the hotel. In my state of incessant anguish bodily and mental I had made no inquiry as to his charges until too late, and so I paid the penalty in full.

This distinction between the hotel and the local patient is almost universal at those places where invalids are forced to congregate. The principle, or lack of principle, upon which it is based seems to be that sick people who can afford to live at summer hotels can afford to be gouged. The lact, however, is that the majority of invalids at health resorts upon whom these vultures fatten are not bersons of large means. Wealthy men and women have their own summer houses or can afford to hire them and to provide for the professional attention and advice their afflictions require. It is the great middle class which is forced to resort to the hotel for relief from the city in summer, and often at the cost of the most grinding economies, to pay these preyers upon their pitalble condition their extortionate fees for a share of service.

Women, and especially women of mature and older years—women to whom the rudest laborer and the most aggressive tough of New York would and do on occasion render sorvice gladly because they recognize their helplessness and pain—are quite as pitilessl it is a very serious matter that it involves, have myself been treated at a well-known health resort in this State by a licensec

NEW YORK CITY, July 2.

The Dispatch Heartily Indorsed. To the Editor of The Dispatch: In a recent issue of the Times-Star of Cir innati I read a paragraph credited to THE DISPATCH which I am sure is cordially as proved by a large portion of the American people. Referring to the spirit of annexation which prevails in some quarters, you say; "To add to our population the people of Cuba, Haiti or Guatemala would be simto her daughter, with the injunction that it ply to incorporate into our Government a class utterly incapable of performing the daughter, if she never allowed herself to duties of American citizens

That is the simple statement of a great ruth. The Latin race is not as capable of uccessful self-government as the Anglo axon. Note the different, and sometime udden and bloody, changes of government in France and Spain and in the Spanish-American republics south of us since the establishment of our own Federal Govern nent. Stability does not appear to depend upon nlightenment either, for France, the queen of modern civilization, since the rev-olution of 1789, has been under the govern-ment of the first Napoleon, Charles X., Louis Philippe, another Napoleon and the present system.

Philippe, another Napoleon and the present system.

Another objection is that the Latin race, particularly on this continent, is a cruei one. Who of us can read of the barbarities of the Chilean chief, Balmaceda, without shuddering? In Cuba the race largely runs to bandits who have an unpleasant habit of torturing their captives at times. All this is repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon spirit. Surely such a people would not furnish good material to make American citizens of.

Still less are the negroes of Haiti, San Domingo or Cuba fit for American citizenship. While the Latin race 'is capable of self-government, the negro race is not. The pages of history will be searched in vain for a single example of successful autonomy by a negro people. Haiti began her career as an independent government but shortly after we began ours. She had every advantage that goographical location and climate can give, and the commerce of the Western world passed within hail of her shores. She had but to reach out her hands to become a rich and powerful nation. But she was not peopled with a race capable of grasping the situation. She was barbaric then and she is barbaric now. She would not be a valuable acquisition to the sister-hood of American States. The commercial not be a valuable acquisition to the sister-hood of American States. The commercial advantages would be more than counter-balanced by the disadvantages of attempting to govern her turbulent inhabitants. You speak truly in the paragraph referred to when you say: "We would either have to You speak truly in the paid either have to to when you say: "We would either have to nullify our principles of popular self-government by holding these populations in a condition of disfranchisement, or we would have to admit into citizenship a large number of people wholly foreign to intelligen democracy." John A. Conwell.

# To the Editor of The Dispatch:

AURORA, Ind., July 1.

In the interesting account of a ride over the transit lines of the city in this morning's DISPATCH, a statement is made concerning the hill top section reached by the Central Traction Company, which in the interest of the general public, as well as that locality should be corrected. It is as follows: "De sirable building sites in this region are plentiful, and the trouble seems to be that everybody on the hills is waiting for top figures-prices are higher than the properties-with the result that other neighbo hoods are taking the population."

In making this statement the writer evidently reasoned from effect to cause, and

made an error by getting the wrong cause There is a greater area on the hill top region There is a greater area on the hill top region reached by the Central Traction line than anywhere clse within three miles of the Court House, because, up to a year and a half ago, that locality was the farthest away in point of time. It took more time for the old horse cars to climb the hill than it did for the business man or clerk to go to Torrens or Brushton by the more rapid routes. The consequence was that population flowed to the more accessible points and land on the hill top section, up to a short time ago, sold at almost rural prices.

As stated in the article referred to the cable line has brought this section within I minutes' ride of the Court House, but the fact with regard to the prices of property there is just the opposite of what is asserted in the sentence quoted. Property has advanced since the opening of the cable line, and it may advance more when the new electric line along Center avenue is built. But this section being shown by the article to be as near town as Oakland, it is pertinent to say that any intending purchaser will find on investigation that property can be purchased there at about one-half the cost of Ookland realty.

It is well known that prices of lots throughout the East Liberty Valley range from \$50 up to \$100 per foot front in the choice localities. It would not be strange if some of the Thirteenth ward property owners should feel inclined to hold on until prices there reach something like a parity to those figures; but there are many who are well satisfied to accept the improvement on former values of \$20 to \$40 per foot front on reached by the Central Traction line than

unpaved streets, and \$40 to \$50 on paved streets. For the present purchasers will find no difficulty in obtaining really eligible sites at these figures, which the people of that section claim to be much cheaper than can be found anywhere else within the same distance of the center of business. THIRTEENTH WARDER,

PITTSBURG, July 3.

The Gentleman Wins. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Please decide this: A gentleman bets that a resident of this country has a right in certain States to vote for President without being a citizen of the United States. Please answer. YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 3.

[In some States aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens can vote for President.]

A Huge Assignment, To the Editor of The Dispatch:

I would like very much to know the name of the leading paper of each State and Territory, too, if possible, in the United States. Pirranune, July 3. [Newspaper directories are issued by

Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street, New York.1 Municipal Perplexities. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Has the city any right to compel perso to lay new sidewalks when they are in pretty good condition. The wear on the pavements on Fifth avenue has been caused by the constant tearing up of the street for gas, water and cable roads, and it does not eem just to make citizens pay for what ompanies are responsible for. Pr<del>res</del>guag, July 3. TAXPAYER.

The Home of Astor. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Please inform me of what nationality the Astors are. Where they originally came

PITTSBURG, July 3. [John Jacob Astor was born at Walldorf, near Heidelberg, Germany, in 1763. He came to America in 1783.]

### PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

John D. Ward, of New York, no relative of Captain Ward, of the Brooklyn team, is the new chief clerk at the Duquesne. He is one of the oldest hotel men in the country, and will be remembered by many as the genial manager of the Monongaliela House when Mr. Griscom was proprietor. Mr. Ward remarked that he was glad to get back to Pittsburg. He has numerous friends in the city who will be glad to see him.

H. C. Frick went to Cresson last evening to spend the Fourth with his family. He said he had been watching the iron trade with a view to selling coke, and he had come to the conclusion that next year might be good for business, but this one was a failure.

Deputy Fish Commissioner G. H. Lambpassed through the city yesterday, bound for Northville, Mich., where he will stock the car with trout for distribution in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Ex-Governor A. M. Poindexter, of Missouri, was at the Union depot yesterday, going home. He said he had no use for Cleve-land, but would vote for him if nominated. He would like to see a Western man elected Thomas Dennison, one of the owners of

the Birmingham road, was in the city yes-terday to see how it was running. He was greatly pleased with the cars, and he thinks they are the best in Pittsburg. Congressman John B. Robinson and wife and his mother, Mrs. Letitia' Robinson, re-turned to Media last evening. They were here attending the funeral of Mr. Robinson's brother.

Among the New York passengers last evening were Judge Porter, Dr. W. S. King and wife, J. B. Sheriff, A. W. Mellon and Captain Sam Brown. Frank Alexander, of Canton, H. As-kins, of Dennison, and J. P. Linton, of Steubenville, are registered at the An-

B. C. Willson, proprietor of the Seventh Avenue Hotel, has gone to Ross Park, on the Allegheny Valley road, to spend the sum-W. P. Rend, the coal operator, boarded the limited last evening, and went home to celebrate the glorious Fourth. H. A. King, of Meadville, and John E. Du Bois, of Du Bois, are among the guests at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

D. G. King, of Fredericksburg, and M. Taylor, of Warren, are stopping at the

T. M. Orr, commercial agent for the Santa Fe roud, started for the seashore last even-E. R. Gasper returned yesterday from a ishing trip on Lake Erie. Dr. Horner came home from Atlantic City last evening. M. K. McMullen, the stock broker, left

# AMERICA'S FIRST STRIKE.

It Resulted in a Co-Operation Bus Which Later Broke Up. "Do you know that this Government had been in existence over 50 years before such thing as a strike was known among the a thing as a strike was known among the laboring people?" asked Frank Gassner of Cincinnati, as he leaned thoughtfully against the cigar stand at the Occidental in conversation with a San Francisco Call reporter. Yes sir, 50 years, and it was reserved for Ohio to be the scene of the first revolt. It was in 1840, in June, I think, that the employes of Wolf & Co.'s foundry in Cincinnati struck for increase in pay, and in a few days it spread so as to include all the iron-workers of this city. For more than a month both sides held out, and at the end of that time the laborers succeeded in securing money with which to start a co-operative foundry. They chose a business manager and a superintendent from among their own number, and started out with a great boom. At the end of three years they went to the wall, and after everything was cleared up they were still \$20,000 behind. As each of the incorporators was personally responsible under the Ohio law for the liabilities of the concern, without limitation as to time, every one of the strikers was compelled to leave the State in order to prevent their savings being seized to satisfy their creditors. So ended the first strike." was in 1849, in June, I think, that the em-

# ORIGIN OF FIREWORKS.

[A Song for the Fourth of July.] Away, far off in China, In the days of Nanke-chin, lived a funny little fellow, Who was priest and mandarin, And ever through his shaven head, A strain of music rang. Which seemed to him like "Fizz And crackle, fizz and crackle-BANG."

One day this little fellow. As he trolled his merry song,

Chanced to meet the royal vicerov, As he rode in state along, Who, stopping, listened with delight, To what he gaily saug, And begged at once the music rare, Of "Fizz and crackle—BANG."

But naught had he of music, Nor a note had ever read, For this strain so shrill and stirring, Was but running in his head; Nor could the googs nor kettle drums With all their noisy clang, Express a bit of what he m By "Fizz and crack le-BANG."

Then said this little fellow, 'I will try what I can do,' And he straightway set to molding Rockets, Roman candles too; But what he songht and most desired, Was something with a twang. That could express in all its force, His "Fizz and crackle-BANG."

But e'en while he was planning,

Burst his rockets with such noise, Frightened came the whole town runn To behold the dreadful toys; Then madly danced the mandarin, And cried, "O, I will hang, If I've not found the very thing To make my "Crackle—BANG."

Now sound the ratiling crackers, As in days of Nanke-chin, (For the Fourth, to be well honored, Mush have clangor, clash and din,) The banners all are waving. And the drums and trumpets clang. Awaking echoes far and near Of "Fizz and crackie—BANG." And when the day departing Does the evening open out, Sparkling, flery little demons

Leap from wheels and dance about, And hissing rockets upward fly, Amid prolonged huzza, While crowds astonished, gaping. Cry ont, "Sat" BOOM, A-A-A-A-H."

H. M. Granterf in the Youth's Companion

### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Floors of rubber, claimed to be as durable as asphalt and cheaper, are being tried

-A tramp stole a razor and opened up a shop in a boxcar near the firebrick works at Mexico, Mo. He shaved 25 men in half a day, pocketed \$2.50, and again took the

-It would take all the Lancashire cotton factories 400 years to spin a thread long

-Two immense gum trees, which tower over 100 feet above a little church in Guate-

-The grave of Brigham Young is covered

-Statistics on the Hebrew population of the world show that there are 6,301,550 in Europe, 394,000 in Asia, 507,500 in Africa, 285,-200 in America, 13,500 in Australia and 2,500 in New Zealand, making a total of 7,404,250. -King Kalakana's effects have been sold at auction. The Queen bought his boat-

-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to put on a new train to be known by the name of the "Illindopany Special." This

-A 3-year-old gray-hair seal weighing about 60 pounds was caught the other day in salmon seine near The Dalles, in Oregon. Another seal, said to be twice as large as the one described above, was caught in one of the fish wheels of Winans Bros., on the Washington side of the river. It is seldom that seals follow their prey so far up the

two merchants in Angola, Africa, the exclusive privilege for ten years, of exporting from the Province of Angola a new industrial product invented by them and extracted from a common tubercale, which has not yet been scientifically classifled for any industrial purpose. The product is to be applied to the tanning of hides.

answer is simple. Nine-tenths of the public buy a book by its appearance, and "Pater-noster Row" loves "a fat book." Now, if the edges wer cut, a thicker and more expensive paper is needed to produce the same bulk than if the edges were left uncut. -A prominent official of the Reading

don, san, but on this cyah, sah, it is etiquet to call me 'potab,' and that title, sah, I will answer to. You have not an acquaintance with me, sah, that warrants you calling me by my Christian name, sah, although if you really wish to know my name—which is not John, sah—I will be happy to give you my cahd, sah." The official was overcome. -C. B. Winn, of Albany, Ore., cap-

-A curious mass of metal was found in the heart of a burning pine stump in the yard of Mr. J. M. Richey, 15 miles from Chewelah, Ore. It is not often that metal of any kind is melted out of oid stumps of trees,

Captain Henry M. Kuhn, of Johnstown, and F. M. Parker, of Spokane Falls, are at Brownstown, Ind., are inclined to believe -The neighbors of James Striebel, of the divine vengeance. Striebel was killed by lightning last summer just after he had shouted out a biasphemous curse at the ele-ments. His friends buried him and erected

> -Willie Carroll, of Augusta, Ga., was a page in the House of Representatives at Washington for four years. His salary was \$75 a month. Last year he gave it up to learn electricity. He went to Augusta and started with the electric road there at \$30 a month to learn the business. It was not six months before he was in charge of the operating deperfore ne was in charge of the operating de-partment of the road at a good salary. He has just given that up to go to Chattanooga and take charge of the electric roads there at a handsome salary. One year's study of electricity, in a practical way, starting at the bottom, has placed him in a position to earn a salary equal to that of a Judge of the Su-perior Court.

-Wichita., Kan., hasn't as big a boom on now as it had two or three years ago, though it is still a bustling town of 30,000 inhabitants. Among its interesting features are its institutions of learning, which

Blirkers-It isn't safe to court two girls pose? Stoddart-No; she married me!-Smith, Gray &

Enpec-No, I give you credit; it is the only the you are never out of. -Smith, Gray & Co. Monthly. Mrs. Hicks-You shouldn't thwart a

Mrs. Enpec-Well, you can't say that I

Our greediness shows itself soon In life, yes soon after birth.

As infints we cry for the moon,

When older we sigh for the earth.

—New Fork Press.

cause he can't raise the wind. It is a standing complaint.

Potts-Have you known him long?

Pipkin-Yes; when he was a baby he howled for the same reason.—New York Herubi.

rpon her last night?"
"I did."

South American General to his soldiers-Now, my brave men, charge once more! Victory will be ours, and your country will owe you an everlasting debt. - Detroit Free Press. Drops of perspiration

enough to reach the nearest star at the present rate of production of about 155,000,000 miles per day.

-A resident of Minneapolis has fallen heir to three big fortunes very recently.

The smallest of the three is more than \$75,000, and is from relatives totally unknown to the lucky man.

mala, are 60 feet in circumference, and have pushed the foundations of the church out of place by their strong roots.

by a plain and inconspicuous slab of granite, the sin an inclosed city lot in Salt Lake City, surrounded by a low iron fence. A few of the prophet's wives lie buried near by.

house at \$1,001, while S. M. Damon, her hus band, boungt the dead king saruchair, pay-ing \$10 for it. The total proceeds of the sale were only a little more than \$2,500.

mongred word is a conglomeration of the first letters of Illinois, Indiana, Olilo, Penn-sylvania and New York, the States through which the train will run.

-The Government of Spain has granted to

-An English paper offers an answer to a meation often spoken: The Authors' Soclety is asking why the publishers don't cut the edges of their three-volume novels. The

Railrad addressed a porter on the train as "John." The latter said: "I beg yo' pawdon, sah, but on this cyah, sah, it is etique

tured a peculiar looking moth the other day, and being somewhat of a naturalist himself, he sent it to Prof. F. L. Washburn, entomolhe sent it to Prof. F. L. Washburn, entomologist, at the State Agricultural College, at Corvallis, It was a beautiful specimen, resembling in size a full-plumaged batterfly. The professor, in acknowledging the receipt of the specimen, said it was an American silkworm, telea polyphemus, which is not common enough in this country to be of economic value.

and is melted out of old stumps of trees, but such was the case when Mr. Richey set fire to this stump. He saw the melted lead dripping down from the heart of the stump, and the specimen now on exhibition was dug from the ashes. It is supposed that the tree had been used as a target some years ago by the Indians, and had been shot full of lead.

ments. His friends ouried him and erected a stone monument nine feet high to his memory. A few nights ago this monument was struck by a thunderbolt and shivered into pieces, and the superstitious people are much exercised over the circumstance. They must have an exalted opinion of the power that rules the universe.

are its institutions of learning, which haven't much past or present, but a great future. There is Fairmount College, which the Congregationalists put up at a cost of \$100,000. It husn't any students yet. Wichita University was built by the Lutherans at a cost of \$100,000 and is in operation. The Presbyterians have a fine site for a college, but prudently refrain from building just yet. Garfield University is to be one of the big things of the West when finished. It will cover an acre and a half of land and will accommodate 3,500 students. At present is accommodates a much smaller number, however.

EFFORTS OF FUNNY MEN. at the same time. Stoddart-I should say not! I did that once, and one of 'em sued me for preach of promise!

Blinkers—And the other one sacked you, I sup-

child's bent, Samuel.

Hicks-No, Marin; when you have him bent, you should thwack him. -Smith, Grey & Co.'s Monthly.

Pipkin-Joblots is always howling be-

Leaflard-But you painted my wife's mouth wide open!

Van Daub—Exactly. You particularly requested a speaking likeness.—New York Telegram. "So you mustered up courage and called

"I did."
"Did she seem pleased?"
"To tell the truth, I was so nervous that I didn't notice, but I guess she was pleased for as I got up to go I saw that she looked very happy,"—New York Press.

Through complexion flow, Leaving little chunklets That resemble dough.

"That was very sad about Pimpleigh. He died of nicotine poisoning the other day."
"Yes, so I heard. The doctors held an autopsy
on the remains. They found his stomach and intestines lined with eigarette pictures."—Nee love